

A
Scourge for Re-
bels:

*Wherin are many no-
table seruices truly set out, and
thorowly discoursed of, with
enerie particular point touching
the troubles of Ireland, as farre
as the painfull and dutiful
service of the Earle of
Ormond in sundrie
sortes is manifest-
festly known.*
(..)

Written by *Thomas Church-
yard* Gentleman.

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don for Tho-
mas Cadman.
1584.





To the Right honourable my verie
good Lord, the Lord Haward of Effingham, Lorde Cham-
berlaine of the Queenes Maiesties household, one of her
Highnesse pryncie Counsell, and Knight of the most
noble order of the Garter, Thomas Church-
yard wisheth increase of honour, and
many happie newe yeeres.



AS all worldly giftes, good tournes, faith-
ful friendship and true affection springs
of good wil, so my good Lord, a certaine
kind of seruiceable liking towards your
Honour, thrusteth me forward to this
boldnesse, in presenting your L. a little
bare worke of mine, being stirred ther-
vnto. First, for the general fauour that the world beares
you (a loue not wonne without desert) and next, for the
faueur your noble Parents shewed me, I am encouraged
not onely to proceede to present some matter meete for
you to reade, but likewise to shew my selfe thankfull for
faueur receiued. So in waying those causes (as becomes
me) and knowing the good consideration your Lordship
carries (in sounde iudgement) of friendes that time did
plant, trueth makes growe, and triall doeth gather, I be-
thought me of the Earle of Ormounde, who honoured
your Parentes, and loueth your selfe, in whiche conceite
of mine, I found that you hearing well of that woorthie
friend by my meanes, woulde beleue I were zealous of
your Honour, and a fauourer of noble actions.

Wherefore, and in respect a writer ought to be plaine,
I treate plainly in my booke of the Earle of Ormoundes

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

services (knowne to many, and hid to a few) naming him
the scourge of Rebels as truely I proue.

Which presumption of mine, in that regard and glo-
rie of his in gayning good report, I trust your Lordship
will peyze in ballaunce of equall weight, iudging me to
boldnes as I merite, and his deservings, as they shal com-
pell by prooffe to credite. So wilhing great grace & good
happe to your L. I present this my first newyeeres gift in
the latter time of mine age to your Honour, and the
worldes iudgement.

Your L. humblie at com-

ment. Thomas Church-
yard.





To the louing Reader.



My waking good will to the world, first, for the
pleasuring of friends, and generally to please
the multitude, keeps my pen at times occu-
pied in such matter as the time bringeth
forth, which time is mother & nurse as well
to bad causes, as to good actions. And it is suf-
ferable to a true Writer, to treat of both the
sides, as the maner and nature in thinges discoursed of, giveth
light vnto. So finding plentie & store of matter, both to study on,
& trauaile with, I cannot but (for easing my burden) impart a
peece of my study with thee (of vertuous disposition) good friendly
Reader, not that my wordes haue such effect to worke a common
commodity, & leade thee to like my doinges, (voyde of cunning,
style, & eloquence) but to winne thy fauour, creeping as I may,
vnder thy sounde consideration, I laye my selfe playne & open to
the iudgement and hasty opinions of many, which sodainely con-
demne & slowly allow the labour of willing writers. The groundes
whereof proceedes not of enuie, but of further cause then I name,
(Ignorance peradventure a let for the true understanding of
matter well meant) yet my hope is, thy grauitie and goodnesse,
(that beares with my ouerbolde presumption) will accept my
good meaning, & passe over the faults of my booke & fantasies I
had, when I took in hand to write this Discourse. The truth is in
sleeping softly on the cushion or carpet of peace (where age is con-
sente to take a napp) the sounde of Drumme and Trumpet
awakened my muse. For a loude blast and brute of Irishe warres
bade me looke about me, and here what might be saide by good
seruices for the scourging of Rebelles. Then hearinge the

To the Reader.

fall or tragedie of Desmond, the faithfull seruices and noblenesse
of Ormond: with many more thinges then nowe I expresse: I
tooke pen and registred in memorie, what was moste meete, and
fite for thee to knowe in causes not yet published by anie true
report or Writer, doubting not, though the matter be but little,
the truet h thereof shal greatly delight thee. So commending all
that followes to thy vpright iudgement, I craue and earnestly de-
sire thee wishingly to reade this small discourse, called The
Scourge for Rebels. Promising out of hande to print another
woorke, called A rebuke to rebellion, and a triumph
to true Subiectes. So fare-
well.

A

A Scourge for Rebels, *Of matter touching duetifull seruices,*

that merites immortall fame: wherein rebels are scourged and discourfed of, which seruices chiefly by the

*Earle of Ormound (and noble Souldiers vnder
his charge) were manfully begunne, worthily
maintained, and happily ended.*



Whereas men of good mindes, studious to set out trueth, Louers of vertue, Waters of vice, & Fauourers of common weale, haue framed themselves members of the state, & writers of good thinges woorthie memorie (that craueth witnesse of the beste wittes) haue taken paines in publishing manye volumes well penned, and printing of bookes needefull for this time, & necessary for al ages to read & behold in time to come: and in manner written partly on reportes, and partly on experience by viewe, haue set downe not onely their owne opinions (in matters created of:) but also haue made rehearsall of many mens actions, and last out the seruices of a very honorable and valiaunt Earle (named the Earle of Ormounde) whose noblenes both in nature and condition argues a great minde, and commands a multitude to speake wel of.

For which cause, & the rather to encourage valiant hearts to continue in vertuous actions (a thing looked for in eche degree and calling) that may aduaunce the hardy and stoute personages, I haue aduentured to put pen to paper, in the behalfe especially of some heretofore long forgotten, and others, both presently to be praised, and hereafter may be woorthy of great renowne and credit.

And to be plaine, writers are so small regarded, worlde so enuious, and people so greedy of their owne gloype, that fewe goes about to blow the blast of good fame, towarde any woorthy mans aduancement.

Suche

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Such is our weaknes of goodwill, and shortnes of breath, that we can spare no speeches (wel spent and bestowed) to the benefice of such as deserves wel, whose doing, clames good liking, and a generall good report of the world.

Yet commonly the best sort of companies, being inclined to noble disposition are glad to heare the worthy commended, & with sweete wordes furthers the fame of any one that merits commendation.

The truth of things is wel bestowed among such people & nothing should be hid from their knowledge, that so thankfully welcomes the wel doing of others.

And in effect no enterprise of value is taken in hand, but in hope that labour and paines should reape commodity and praise, a good worke may not scape burred, and what better worke can there bee, then to cut off sicke and rotten members from a sound and hole bodie?

I meane who can be better occupied then those that would weed out of a common weale, a number of cankered minds infected with corrupt manners that may sodainly wound harmlesse hearts, and breake the common society of good men?

Is there any labour more laudable, service more famous, life more toilesome, or exercises more noble, then still to be busied for the preservation of a Prince and countrie?

And who I pray you liues in more hazard, eateth with lesse quietnes, sleepest in more daunger, or tasteth so many miseries as the Souldier that only seekes his countries glorie and his owne credite?

Deserues not that man an everlasting renowne, that refuseth no tourney, shuns no service, nor auoydes no action to doe his countrie good?

We shal reade how the Romaines rewarded the valiancy of men with a Crowne called the Crowne Ciutque, which albeit, it was but of speciall greene leaues, yet was it as muche or more esteemed then some golden crownes that Emperours did weare in triumph, as diuers Authours thereof makes mention.

And

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And where such Souldiers (crowned in this manner) repaired either in open pastimes, private playes, and Comedies, or in any noble assembly where honour is to be received and looked for, the sacred Senate, and generally the whole Senators altogether would arise from their seates of maiestie & shewe a certaine salutation towards the honourable souldier, at his comming to their presence, and further to animate courageous mindes, there was alwayes an honourable place prepared (a part from common people) for the souldier.

Wherby the world might see the souldiers worthines, and learne to regard men worthely, whose service deserved great reputation.

But looke now what great & mighty matters were brought to passe in that age, what victories were woonne, what triumphs were obtayned, and what riches and treasure was gotten by the invincible courage of menne, and by meane of the honour that souldiers and citizens of Rome possessed.

Among the East Indians at this present day, souldiers are so reuerenced and made of, that the meane people muste not onely giue them way & curtesie, but also must labour for their maintenance, yea their stipends and liuing are so greate (by a publike prouision) that they alwayes liue and feed on the common treasure, and euery thing is allotted and appointed them, as it came by inheritance, and were possessed from their parentes.

Did not king Alexander the great, in the beginning and middle of his conquests, cause souldiers to be honoured, made orders and lawes that no man should doe them iniurie, & since his dayes as wel as before his time, when a souldier should be iudged (by a free libertie graunted from kinges) he might appeale to Cesar from the lawes of the land, and so in euery sort his priuiledge was so great, that al manner of men knew him to be honourable.

Though duty and good disposition halbeth men forward, to aduenture great attempts and seruices, if same should be kept from them, their warme good willes woulde waxe colde, and

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wearines would quickly overcome the willingest mind, that euer followed marshall affaires.

For as the dumbe beast being cherished and comforted with his maysters sweete entertainment, drawes (as seemeth) with a better delighte in labour, and forsakes neyther soule waye, nor harde aduenture so: each sensible manne feelinge some encouragemente in his traueile, goes on lustely to his businesse, and thinkes the lesse of greate burdens, because some hope leades him forwarde, and helps to ease his overcharged Bodye, and shoulders: saye woordes (with some fruit) and gentle behauiour, I tel you, to wleth some forward, that otherwise would dragge farre behind, & perswades great content to an aspiring mind, that gapes after glory, and is nourished with good hope.

Howe since in our elders dayes (of great antiquity) souldiers had countenance and credite, that qualified their carefull curmoylinges, and recompensed their labours, with a blast of noble reporte, this our tyme presente muste of compulsion (by meane of their prerogatiue) yeelde them praises condigne for their deseruinges, and fit for personages of manly spirite and cowardnes.

So if all nations & times allow necessary fame to valiant mindes, and reason graunts that good men should be honored, (especially in a naughty world) because desire of fame breeds many woorthy actions, wee may the better (and with greater boldnesse) enterpryse to register them in the renowned booke of commendation.

All this before by me witten, meante onely of souldiers, that serue and haue serued agaynste foraine enemyes. Then what Tytle, what honour shall I giue them: and what stile shall I holde in the honouring of those that continuallie agaynste Rebelles, haue shewed theyr uttermostte force and pollicye, whiche seruices of theirs, springes of maruellous tructh and affection, and ought not to be forgotten of no posterity nor nation: the consequent is so greate thereof, and the constancie so muche in them, that pursues Rebelles, that

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that no mannes penne is able sufficientlie to payse them a right.

For they are suche profitable proppes and pillars of the publicke weale, that they maye marche nexte vnto honourable Councillours whose wisdomes trie out folies, and whose grauity graciously gouernes.

And so to be shoyt, if conscience confessech, that eche man dooyng well, shall possesse immortall payse, I may not forgette, and vtterly leaue out the noble Actes and seruices of mine auncient friende the woorthye Earle of Dymounde, whose deedes when you heare, (thoughe you were mortall enemies) you shal maruel of: and when you consider the the substance thereof thoughtlye, you that haue power and abilitie, shal imitate his steppes, and bee followers after the light of so noble a lanterne, that in the darkest times, doubtlesse, fullest dayes, and most obscure season, hath shewed brightnesse, and like a blasing starre hath stood stiffly in a fixed place, and cast a cleere light, so farre, that al the beholders may be gladd thereof, and wel therein.

First, for that the Countrey of Irelande hath beene a long whyle subiecte to sundry seditions and sorrowful calamities moste miserable for them selues, and chargeable to the Prince, the reformation wherof hath cost manye a woorthye mannes lyfe, and the greater hath grown the griefes because diuers of that Nation neglecting their duties, haue hadde small care of the common tranquillitye and peace of poore people, by which insolence, rebellion hath beene bredde: and shamelesse dissention set abroche. And continuing in extremitye, verie sore woundes and maynes the publique state hath sustayned, til G.D.D. of his goodnesse raised vpp some suche members as sought nothing but redreffe and quietnesse.

It happened in a number of seruices that one Noble manne was so fortunate (because of his fidelitie) that manye of the reste didde feare him, and therefore soughte

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his ouerthrow, but he being armed with a iust quarrel and minding to scourge Rebels, omitted no occasion to take the enemies at aduantage, but howsoeuer he chaunced to finde them, he fortunately suppressed their pride, and followed the faithful course and foyme of a most noble captaine.

And because it shalbe seene to the worlde, orderly what hee did, herein shal bee set downe the matter, place, and time, of a part of his honourable seruices, to the intent it shall not dwell in forgetfulnesse, and to encourage other noble personages in doing their countrey good to treade the steppes of the noble Earle of Dymound.

I remembryng his forwardnes in the young king Edwards dayes (with whom he was brought vp) and the charge he had of some horsemen in Queene Maries raigne against Rebels in England, haue called in like manner to minde, the seruice hee did against the Dmoores and the Dconnoys in their rebellion of Ireland, also the ouerthrowing of Dunloghe, Dswilleuane Moores chiefest house, is woorthie note: for it was in time of Rebellion, with other ordinary seruices, that alwaies did testifie, that this Earle was a sharpe scourge to Rebels.

And to proue that his daily desire thirsted after noble enterprises (for the punishment of malefactor) he serued chargeably and in no little daunger (on his owne proper cosse and expence) with two hundred footemen, and fiftie horsemen in Ulster, the North parte of Irelande against John Dneale, who was in open action of rebellion manie and sundrie seasons.

In the like manner all on his owne charge, he serued against the scot, called James Maconell, in Ulster, whose force he ouerthrewe to the number of two thousand men, and in the ende drove the scot to flye away.

Then hauing charge of Thomounde (by vertue of the Queenes highnes commission) hee tooke all the Castles and holdes thereof in spite of the Earle of Thomeunde (who was in rebellion) slue diuers of his men, and brought others of them to submission, compelling the Earle himselfe (for safegarde of his

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his life) to flie into Fraunce, where hee remayned, untill her Maestie on her meere clemencie, pardoned his life, and restored his landes. The Earle of Thomoundes mother notwithstanding, was Aunt to the Earle of Dymounde, which shewes that neither respect of blood, nor friendship could hinder any peece of dutiful service.

In another greate service the Earle of Dymound hearing that Desmound went about to annoy Syr Maurice fitz Gerald (late vicount of the Deslies) he raised a power and mette Desmounde in the fildes, gaue him battaile at Achmanie, slue five hundred of his men, tooke him selfe captiue, and sente him into England where he remayned till the Queenes highnesse vouchesafed to remit his offence, and returned him home to his countrey.

Nowe in processe of time, iny Lord of Dymounde by the Queenes appointment, became gouernor of Mounster in the beginning of Desmondes last reuolt, when hee had of Rebels about him, two thousand able men, but he was folowed so fast, and so hardly beset (by suche as were appointed for that purpose) that he was driuen to manie extremities, partly by the ayde and aduice of the L. Iustice, Syr William Pelham, and partly by the policie and power of the Lord Gouernour (who chiefly was general in the fild) that of two thousand men, the Desmound was left but one bare hundred, and as it seemed, and may be prooued, the Earle of Dymounde was cause of the weakening of the enemies force, as hereafter you maye reade, when it comes to that point.

But the L. Gouernour being remoued from that charge, came into England, from whence after some time spent there, about necessarie causes, he was sent againe to his former gouernement of Mounster with most noble authoritie and commission, and being arriued in Irelande, he made heade against the Desmound with whom was a thousand tall souldiers that were gathered together in the absence of the Earle of Dymound. He comming to scourge these Rebels, and finding the enemies force strong, tooke order both by watch, spial, disci-

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plyne of Warre, and warlike deuises, to supplante Desmoundes determination, and marchinge in marshall manner towards the enemyes, his verpe countenance daunted so muche Desmoundes compayne, that they fell to their wonted feare, where they thoughte them in mosse safetie, but beeynge painefullye followed, and pursued mosse fiercelye as Rebelles shoulde bee, they fell from flyinge and fightinge to peeldinge and crauinge of mercye, so euen as the matter fell out in the pursuite, yee shall reade as folloves. the names of some fewe of the chieftest that were slayne beeyng Leaders of companies, and menne of accounte amongst the traytours. Henry fitz Gerralt, base brother to Syr James fitz Gerralt of the Desies.

Kennedy mac Byen, mac Brien Ogonaghs, Sonne Gibbon Roe, Lord of the great wood. The Deane of Brehils sonnes, the Earle of Desmoundes receiuer, Connoghore D Mulrean, Daniel Mantagh foster brother to Sir John of Desmond. Rowrie Poel mac Conoghane. Mac Thomas chiefe of his name. Mauryce Uale, James Uale, Brownes of the Earle of Desmoundes foster Brothers. William Graueye sonne to mac Byen Ogonagh with manye more too tedious, to be recited, besides two hundred fortie sixe of their menne and confederates that were put to the sword, and executed in such manner as diuers other Rebelles (beeyng greatlye terrified therewith) were fayne to submit themselves to the Queenes Highnesse mercie.

And further, the Lord Gouvernour caused al the Cattle of the Countrie, to bee brought out of Desmoundes reach, into places of strength, whereby Desmounde and suche of his compayne as remained with him, were brought to most miserable state, & dyuen for want of other relief, to feed vpon horse fleshe and carrion in suche sort as with very harde shifte, they saued them selues from being starued.

And thus was the Earle of Desmound of al his force consumed and lesse accompanied onelie with seuen menne and his Priest, who from the teneche of the laste Iulie, hidde them
in:

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was a glinne within Sleaueloghra, hauing no other foode the space of seuen Weekes there, but sixe Plt megarrans, where on they fedde without eyther breade, drinke, or other sustenance.

About the twentieth of September laste, Desmounde beyng hardly followed by certaine Kearnes appoynted by the L. General to serue against that traptour, his priest was taken from him, with another of his men, and brought to the Earle of Dymound.

Since whiche time, the Earle of Desmounde was relieved by a Captaine of Galloglas (called Gohorra mac Donnagha mac Sweenye) wherof the Earle of Dymounde hauing aduertisement by suche as hee imployed to doe that seruice, pursued hym into Dlearies Countrie where hee tooke the moste parte of his goodes, and lefte no reliefe for him nor Desmounde, insomuche as the first of the laste Nouember, the sayde Gohorra was enforced to repayre to Iniskiue mac Carrhy Reoghs Countreie, in the Countye of Corcke, and there tooke thyrteene Cowes and eyght Garrans from one Donogho mac Teig of Iniskiue aforesaide Gentleman: whiche Donnogho with tenne more in his companye made pursuite after the sayde Gohorra, rescued his Cowes and garrans, slewe the saide Rebelle, and sent his head to the Earle of Dymound.

The eleuenth of the sayde Nouember, the Earle of Desmounde for wante of the sayde Gohorra, to bynge him his woonted nourishment was byged with meere famyne, and pinchinge penurye, to sende to one Daniel mac Daniell Dmorbhertheighe to seeke some reliefe, whiche Daniel made answere to him that brought the message, that hee was bounde in hand, and by othe sworne to the Lord Generall, and also that hee had deliuered his pledge into the Generalles handes for perfoymaunce of dooyng good seruice against Desmounde and his Adherentes: wherfore, he would giue him no reliefe at all.

Wherupon the Earle (being almost famished with extreame
B 4 hunger

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hunger) determined a desperate action. First, for relieving his
necessitye, and after, to escape the daunger of other fortunes
that might followe, and in that resolution hee aduentured to
pray where he thought for that purpose, and because the verie
trueth of his doinges then, and the manner of his death shalbe
well knowne to the worlde througely, heere is sette downe an
examination of one that was at his ouerthrowe, and sawe his
head cut off.

The

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The Examination of Owen mac

Donill, Omorihertegh, taken the xxvj. of Nouember, 1583. before those whose names are heereunto subscribed, of the manner and discourse how the Earle of Desmound was pursued and slayne.

The said Owen being duely sworn and examined bypon the holie Euangelist, by vertue of his othe, deposeth, that on Saturday (beeing the ix. of this present Nouember) the Earle of Desmound departed, the woods lying neere the Island of Kierpe, and went Westward beyond Tramore to the wood called Doxremore neere Bongoinder, from whence he sent ii. of his Housmen (called Conoghore Pescolly & Shane Deleo) with xviii. kearns to bring him a pray (having himself and John mac Ullug, and two or three footmen stayed there at Doxremore for them) which company (by the said Earles direction) went to Cabir nesahye (lying by west Gregories Castle by the Sea side) and there tooke the pray of Maurice mac Owen brother in law to this Deponent, and the pray of Robert mac Edmund being Tenautes to this deponent and to his eldest brother, called Donil mac Donil Omoriherteighe in that town: that is to say, fortye Cowes, niene capples with great store of other goods and household stuffe, and stripped naked the said Maurice his wife, and children. At the takinge of whiche praye (to terrefie the people from making pursuit) the said traytors published and saide that the Earle of Desmound lay neere them with the rest of his companie, to ayde them, if pursuite had beene made after them. Whereupon the saide Maurice sent worde to Lieutenant Stanley (then beeing in the Dungle) and also to this deponent and to his sayd brother Donil mac Donil (beeing then at Castle Dromin neere Castle Maing) of the taking of his pray.

Whereupon this Deponent and his said brother Donill mac Donil (having also word sent them from Lieutenant Stanley, to pursue and tract out that pray, and to call to their

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ayde, the ward of Castlemaing, and that he and the country were making ready to followe them to rescue the same) hauing respect chiefly to their othes, assurance, and promise giuen and made to the Lorde General, to doe seruice, set forwarde, being xiiii. proper bearnes in companie whereof two were shot. And this Examine went to Castlemaing, and tolde the Cunstable Cheston of the whole matter, and besought him to rise out (according to the Licutenants direction) to followe the praye in the companie of him and his brother Daniell, to which Cheston answered, that he could not himselfe depart his charge, and saide, he would let him haue some of his companie, to go with this Examine, and so sent away five Souldiers with him. This Examine, and those five Souldiers came together to the Mountayne of Sleauemisse, where his Brother Daniell mac Daniell wayted for them, and from thence they came altogether toward Traile in the Euening a Sunday (being the tenth of Nouember) in hope that they shoulde ouertake the praye, before the same, shoulde passe the straight of Tramore, where they were sure (as they thought) to rescue the same praye from the traytours if they had ouertaken them there. At their comminge to Trale, they found the tracke of the pray, going Eastwarde to Sleaueloghra.

Whercuppon, the Souldiers whiche came from Castlemaing beganne to stay, and sayde they would traueyle no farther after the praye, but turne backe to their charge, till at length this Deponente perswaded them to stay, and keepe him company to pursue the pray, promising them two biefes of the pray if it had beene their lucke to rescue the same from the Traytours, if not, that he would giue them a Biefe of his owne in respecte of their traueyle. Uppon whiche promise, the Souldiers agreed to goe forwarde: the tracke was followed by daye light to Valleore, and by mooneshyne towarde Glamaghtie at Sleaueloghra, where then the Elder Brother Daniell, and this Examine tooke aduice to gette vppon the Glinne to viewe whether they might see anye
fire

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Are in the Wood, as heare anye stirre, and hauing come to the heyghte ouer the Glinne, they sawe the fire vnderneath them.

Whereuppon Daniell sayde that he woulde goe to spy, whether the Traytours had the praye there with them, whiche hee did, and came backe to the companye, and tolde there were some of the Traytours there, whiche hadde no Cattell with them, and sayde it were beste not to assaulte them before the praye and them selues coulde bee founde together.

Whereunto this Examinee agreed. In the dawninge of the daye, on mundaye the eleuenth of Nouember, they put themselues in order to set vppon the Traytours in their Cabbins. This Examinee and his Brother Donill with theyr Kearne, tooke the forewarde, and appoynted the souldiers to keepe the rewarde (sauinge that one Daniell McKellepe a Souldier whiche hadde but his Sworde and Target, stood in the forewarde with them) they all makinge a greate crye entered the Cabbin where the Earle laye, and this Examinee ranne thorowe the Cabbin after the Earles companye, whiche fledde to the Wood, and at his retourne backe to the Cabbin doore, the Earle beeynge stricken by one of the companye (by whome certayne hee knoweth not, but that all the Footemenne and Souldiours were together within the Cabbin) hee discovered him selfe, sayinge: I am the Earle of Desmounde, saue my life. To whome this Examinee answered, thou hast killed thy selfe longe agoone, and nowe thou shalt bee Prisoner to the Queenes Maiestye, and to the Earle of Desmounde Lorde Generall of Hounster. Whereuppon hee tooke him by his arme (beeing cutte,) and willed the Earle (who was slowe in going) to make speede, else they woulde carrye awaye his Heade, seeynge the Traytours drew verye neere to haue him rescued.

Whereunto Daniel mac Daniel sayde, I will carry him

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on my backe a while, and so shall euery one of you. Daniel carried a good while, and being weary he put him off: the Traitors being at hand, al the companie refused to carry him any further, considering the eminent danger they stood in, the traitours drawing neere.

Whereat this deponent Owen mac Donil willed the soldier Daniel D kelleve, to cut off the Earles head, for that they could not apply to fight and carry him away, to whose direction Kelley obeyed, saying: he would so doe, drawing out his sword, and striking off the Earles head, whiche they brought to Castle maing, where this Examinee and his brother Daniel mac Daniel deliuered the same to be kept (as in her Maiesties Castle) til they had made themselves ready to bring the same to the Lord General, and haue sent woorde to Lieutenant Stanley (who followed them in armes with the force of the countrey, hauing the charge of the seruice in those partes by the L. Generals appointment) of their happye successe, & willed him to take his waye to Castle maing, to meete them who came thither with his companie.

And the forenamed Daniel D kelleve (being likewise examined before these, testified that the Earle of Desmounde was pursued in the order and maner afoze witten, and that he himselfe wounded the said Desmound within his Cabbin, and after cut off his head (least he should be rescued) and that hee the sayd Daniel mac Daniel layd vp the same head to be kepte at Castlemaing, til it had beene brought by them to the Lorde General.

These thinges beeyng saide by othe before the right Honorable the Earle of Ormound, the Bilhop of Oshry, and the Soueraigne of Kilkenny.

Now may you that wishe wel to the worthye sort of men, behold how manfully good minds goes forward in scourging of rebels. And so may you note, how by Gods ordinance, al naughtie practises are supplanted, the wicked rooted by & the

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the worthie preserued, and briefly to rehearse the noble exploits brought to good passe by the Earle of Dymound, it shall make thousandes thinke, that a secrete deuine grace vpholds the true subiect, and a prepared plague (from aboue) plucketh downe the pryde of false people, that delights in paltry rebellion: for the good and sound quarrel, alwayes ouerthrowes the sicke and charged conscience, as is seene by this seruice.

First marke, this Earle serued against his owne nation, against his owne blood, against his familiars, and against all forreyne power and deuises, against whom often he obtained victories, and neuer tooke soyle, where his Aduersaries were conquered, and broughte to bitter subuersion. Truly a matter to be maruelled at, and a terrible example to all those that foolishly committe offence. For truely is so watchful, so stout in right, and strong in battaile, that falshood can finde neyther force nor cunning to auoyde and resist. This Irishe action & scourge of Rebelles, may warne the busie wittes and wanton heades to beware of punishment, and make richlesse children feare the rodde. Which rodde and scourge, euery noble mind beares openly and awfully, to make the miserable offender quake and tremble, not onely at his owne treacherie, but also at the view of a true mans face, which forceth a Rebel to blush and turne backe vnto, and either mainly to run away or feebly to fight. Yea, and though a while the rebel waxeth wilde & wanders at pleasure. Yet sodainly he is made tame, and taken in a net like a wyld goose, that knowes of no danger, till the fowler hath him in his fingers.

Howe by this notorious seruice of the Earle of Dymounde (and forwardnesse of good souldiers) the whole realme of Ireland may see that truely hath euer the victorie, and treason is put to shame and dishonour, which iustice of God and fidelitie of man shalbe I trust, a myrrour for al kind of nations to look into, and shal cause to be made cleane al infected consciences, and blottes of the browe that defiles the faces of many wicked people.

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So then forre I haue gone in the rehearſal of a portion of the Earle of Desmond's ſeruices, meaning to write more as time permitteth me. And thus was the rather taken in hand & finiſhed in haſte, becauſe your good Lordſhip ſhall ſee howe I employ mine aged peeres. For the exerciſes of pen, and trauell of body, makes me looke ſo young: And now to knit vpp my careful pilgrimage, I frame my ſelfe daily to purchace noble friends, whole power may further my good fortune here, and yeeld ſome ſparke of good reporte, when I am gone, and my candle is cleane burned out, for which intent only I haue preſented your honourable Lordſhip this little booke.

A peece of forgetfulneſſe hath hindered my memorie, & left out a great matter which ſhould haue bin mention'd in order, among the reſt of this ſeuere Earles ſeruices, who as I haue ſayd beſore, took no regard of blood, birth, frienſhip, familiarity, nor perſonage whatſoeuer, when it came to þ point of iuſtice. For in execution therof, all people were alike vnto him, were they neuer ſo neere of his kin or conſanguinity, as appeareth plainly by the hanging of his owne baſe ſonne, (and his Brothers ſonne) of late: with a number hanged likewise of their ſollowers, which noble and ſeuere deepe of his, as it is rare and moſt to be marueiled at, ſo is it an act comparable to kinges, that ſpared not their owne children in cauſes of puniſhment, and ſhewing good example. And as the other his worthe doinges, merites an euerlaſting fame: ſo this deſerues a perpetuall renowne and praiſe, as all iuſt men I knowe wil confeſſe. Further as I ſaide, I forgate ſome matter, ſo the taking and beheading of Syr James of Deſmound (which was when the Earle of Dmound was Gouvernour of Hounſter) muſt be remembered, for I mind at the length to bring moſt of al his good actions to light.

Your L. humbly and loyally in al
at commandement.
Thomas Churchyard.

